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AUGUST.

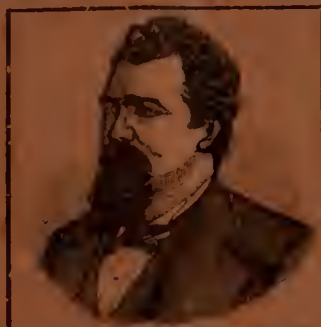
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VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1884.

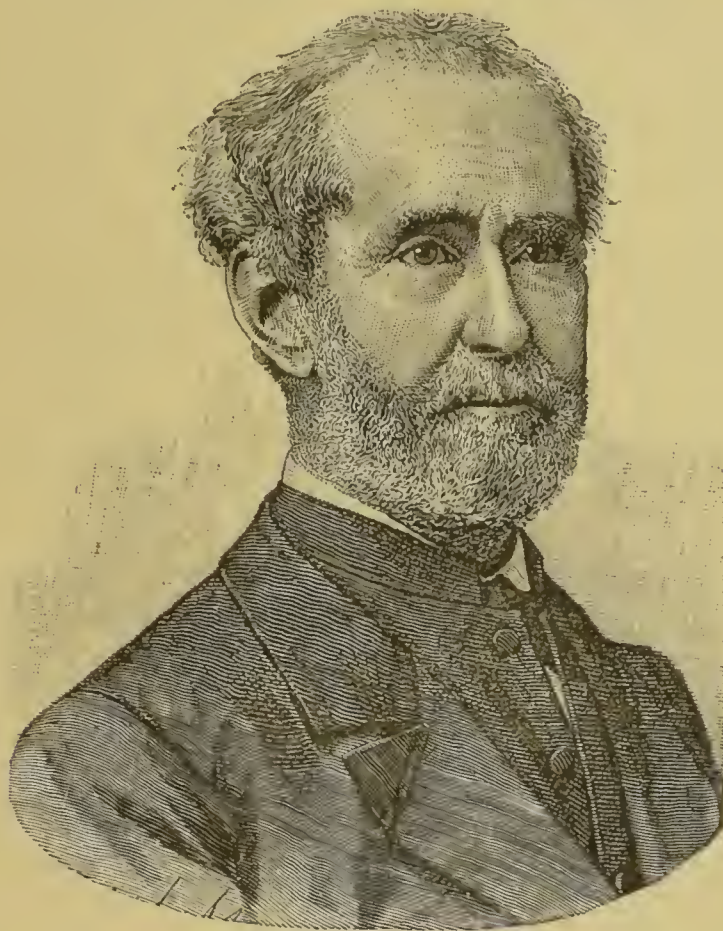
No. 3.

MASON & CO., Publishers, 235 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EMINENT NUMISMATISTS, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY E. LOCKE MASON.

No. II. — ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D.



BROTHER MORRIS, or Rob Morris as the Masonic Fraternity familiarly term this distinguished gentleman, is a native and resident of La Grange, Ky., and has spent his years of rest from public labors at home and abroad at his quiet homestead, surrounded by his beloved family and devoted friends. He was born on the 31st of August, 1818, and commenced his wonderful Masonic, and we may say numismatic, career on the 5th of March, 1846. Brother Morris has confined his numismatic researches and studies to ancient coinages, having collected, described, and distributed Greek and Roman coins and medals to the number of many thousands. His familiarity with ancient history is known and appreciated by the world at large; and the

many diplomas and *honors* he has received from societies and rulers at home and abroad, mark him as a man of extraordinary attainments and authority upon ancient subjects. As an expert writer upon numismatic subjects, the various periodicals devoted to that class of literature will carry full testimony to his ability. At the present time, Brother Morris is engaged in distributing, to collectors and associations, Greek and Roman coins, always accompanied with detailed descriptions of the emblems, designs, legends, history, and anecdotes of the reigning rulers. We had intended giving an account of the doctor's cabinet of antique pieces; but, as he has commenced a series of articles for this MAGAZINE, we leave the story of his trials, tribulations, and successes in the numismatic field, to his able pen and the following tribute from Dr. Austin, who has written an autobiography of Brother Morris's life.

Our Masonic brother, Robert Morris, has given us, as from a perennial fountain, more than three hundred effusions in form of odes and poems; but none wear so well with old admirers, none secure so speedily the favor of the public, as his conception of August, 1854, which has "gone out through all the earth" under the name of "The Level and the Square."

Eighteen years since, Brother George Oliver, D.D., eminent above all others in English Masonry, and the Masonic writer for all time, said of this piece, "Brother Morris has composed many fervent, eloquent, and highly poetic compositions, — songs that will not die; but, in "The Level and the Square," he has breathed out his depths of feeling, fervency, and pathos with brilliancy and vigor of language, and expressed his faith in the immortal life beyond the grave."

THE LEVEL AND THE SQUARE.

"We meet upon the Level, and we part upon the Square:
What words sublimely beautiful those words Masonic are!
Come, let us contemplate them, — they are worthy of a thought:
On the very walls of Masonry the sentiment is wrought.

We meet upon the Level, though from every station come
The rich man from his mansion, and the laborer from his home;
For the rich must leave his princely state outside the Mason's door,
While the laborer feels himself a *man* upon the Checkered Floor.

We act upon the Plumb, — 'tis the order of the Guide;
We walk upright in virtue's way, and lean to neither side:
Th' All-seeing Eye, that leads our hearts, will bear us witness true,
That we still try to honor God, and give each man his due.

We part upon the Square, for the world must have its due;
We mingle in the haunts of men, but keep our manhood true:
But the influence of our gatherings is always fresh and green;
And we long, upon the Level, to renew the happy scene.

There's a world where *all are equal*; we are hurrying toward it fast:
We shall meet upon the Level there, when the gates of death are past.
We shall stand before The Orient; and the Master will be there,
Our works to try, our lives to prove, by his unerring Square.

We shall meet upon the Level there, but nevermore depart;
There's a Mansion, bright and glorious, set for the 'pure in heart';
There's a Mansion and a welcome, and a multitude is there,
Who, in this world of sloth and sin, did act upon the Square.

Let us meet upon the Level, then, while laboring patient here;
Let us meet and let us labor, though the labor is severe.
Already, in the western sky, the signs bid us prepare
To gather up our Working-tools, and part upon the Square.

Hands round, ye Royal Brotherhood! close in the Golden Chain:
We part upon the Square below, to meet in Heaven again.
Each link that has been broken *here* shall be united *there*,
And none be lost around the Throne who've acted on the Square."

[This inimitable poem has been periodically published in Masonic journals, quoted in a thousand orations, seen in fragments in innumerable epitaphs, musically wedded to sixteen airs, declaimed by travelling performers, and embodied in many "Gems of Reading," and deserves, best of all, to herald our sketch of one of God's noblemen; and the wish of the writer is, that his declining years may be as full of health, peace, and prosperity as the previous ones have been with the honors of two hemispheres.]

CURRENT THOUGHTS ON COINS AND COINAGE.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., OF LA GRANGE, KY.

PRACTICALLY there is no difference between the expense of manufacturing a twenty-dollar gold-piece and a silver dollar. An ounce of pure gold is worth a little over twenty dollars; that of coined gold, eighteen dollars and sixty cents.

I gather from a country paper this fact, *important, if true*: "A man in Henderson, Ky., has a coin bearing date A.D. 545, which he received from a negro in exchange for a drink of whiskey. He has been offered twenty dollars in gold for it." As there are no coins bearing date A.D. 545, somebody must have been *in drink* when the coin was offered, and somebody else when the offer of twenty dollars was made.

It is not generally known that the Bank of France has always made a practice of redeeming forged notes upon itself when presented by innocent holders. This gives the notes of that bank the freest circulation among the French people; and it has been calculated, that the amount lost by cashing these counterfeits was less than that gained by the accidental destruction of its notes. The bank practised the greatest diligence in detecting counterfeiters, and punished them, when caught, to the utmost rigor of the law. Recently, however, the bank has proposed to change its policy, and is refusing such notes, as all other banks do.

My old friend at the Philadelphia Mint, William E. Dubois (died recently), used to say, that there is something about genuine silver coin that cannot be counterfeited, especially when the new white surface has given place to the inimitable and permanent "nine-tenths' tint," as he calls it. True coins speak for themselves in color, glow, and sonority; and they have a finger-language peculiar to themselves. He gave me a liquid test for such, which is infallible: "Mix twenty-four grains nitrate silver, fifteen of nitric acid, and one ounce water. Into the solution drop the coin; and, if base, it will turn black at once."

There is nothing lives so long as *a lie*: nothing so persistently fastens itself upon the popular belief as *a lie*, especially when connected with money. The figment of "Queen Anne's farthing" is an illustration of this. Among the lower classes of society in Great Britain, there is not one of the thirty-nine Articles of Faith in the State religion more sincerely credited than the story "that only three of these farthings were coined: one is in the Royal Cabinet, one in the British Museum; the other is yet to be found." When I was a boy, I heard English people talk of this coin, and wish themselves the happy possessor of Queen Anne's farthing, "worth at least £1.000" (\$5,000). Now, there is not a word of truth in the story. It is a worse *canard*, if possible, than the humbug started by some coin-dealer a short time since about our "eight-feathered-eagle dollar." The truth is, that there were no issues of "Queen Anne's farthings." There were six varieties of dies made, which are yet in existence in the London Mint; and the drawings of them, signed by the then mint-master, Sir Isaac Newton, remain in the British Museum open to public inspection; but *none were struck for circulation*. A few pattern-pieces were made, as usual in such cases; and there the matter stopped, no one knows why. There was, in fact, no copper coined in Queen Anne's reign. These pattern-pieces are yet for sale in London, at prices varying from five dollars upward.

"Martin Philip Terry of this city has a copper cent coined in the year 1721, being one hundred and fifty-seven years old." As the oldest "cent" ever made was struck less than a century since, this matter is somewhat mixed. Has "Martin Philip" been changing his "8" to a "7"? *Nous verrons*, as old Mr. Ritchie used to say.

To see a lot of men idling at the corner, or hanging around the billiard-table in a bar-room, is to see a parcel of silver dollars sliding into the water, and no man's hand stretched forth to save them. On a county court-day in my village, I can reckon up two hundred, sometimes more, of the laboring-men of the county, the bread-winners: every man's day worth a dollar or more, and in critical times of planting, cultivating, and harvesting, from one to ten dollars. Many of these men are saving, thrifty men. Their grain-bags are strongly sewed, so that not a grain of corn or wheat may escape. Their fences are "pig-tight, mule-high, and bull-strong." They give sparingly to church and school purposes, because it is but little money they handle. Their houses and tools are kept in good repair, for they know the importance of this. "Waste not, want not," is impressed upon all their domestic discipline. Yet they are extravagant, these men, in *their waste of time*, the maker, the breeder, the economizer of all things. They leave their *plowing* to go to county-court, when a day's plowing may be the making of the year's crop; their *cultivating*, when twelve hours with the hoe may save the season; their *harvesting*, when to-morrow's wind and rain may destroy half their wheat if exposed. They do not know, sensible and thrifty as they are, that it is *time* and not *money* that represents all things material.

The author of this doggerel (Mr. G. W. Hunt) has expressed a great truth in a sorry dress:—

"For there's nothing half so jolly as the chink, chink, chink,
Nothing half so handy as the chink, chink, chink.
You may do without a wife,
You may do without a drink;
But you cannot do without the merry chink, chink, chink."

The fifty-dollar pieces, manufactured some years since in California under the cant name of *slugs*, were in no sense *coins*. The largest coins ever struck at our mints are the double eagles, which I shall ever contend are the handsomest coins in the world. I found one floating about the hotels in Jerusalem in 1868, nobody knowing how it got there, nobody knowing its value, or caring to possess it. The jewellers of Jerusalem are so ignorant that they would not purchase it, because they did not know the alloy. I gave nineteen dollars for it, paying the price in a lot of Turkish copper that would fill a quart cup, and drive an æsthetic mad.

The first gold from California reached the mint at Philadelphia, by way of the Panama route, in December, 1848. It weighed 1,804 ounces: and, at \$18.62½, came to about \$34,000. Previous to that time, the mint had been in the receipt of dribblets of gold bullion from Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, etc.; the purest being from Georgia. The largest California nugget on record was worth about \$6,000.

In the fourteenth century the *old great tournois*, called *livres tournois*, were worth three cents a piece. At the same period one thousand "Roman crowns" were valued at \$2,500, making that coin equal to \$2.50.

A Western collector, gloating over his cabinet, thus relieves his mind in verse:—

"Strange types of history vanished and forgot,
Weird monuments of men long sunk to dust,
To these far Western climes so strangely brought,
Speak now your story from the antique rust:
Speak of their glory, mounting to the sky,
Speak of their shame, consigning them to hell,
That human life, defeat, and victory
May for our benefit its lessons tell."

[To be continued.]

THE FIVE-SHILLING PIECES OF ENGLAND FROM 1551 TO 1851.

BY NATHAN HEYWOOD.

[Forwarded to Mason's COIN COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE, June 20, 1884, by C. H. Nunn, Bury S. Edmunds, England.]

THE English crown pieces commend themselves as a subject of study on account of their large size and handsome designs, rather than for their ancient history.

Compared with other English silver coins, they are of recent date; the first specimen having made its appearance in the reign of Edward VI. in the year 1551. The issue of that year proved insufficient to meet the public requirement, and further issues took place in 1552 and 1553.

During the reign of Queen Mary, no crowns were issued; but, in the following reign of Queen Elizabeth, crowns were struck in 1601 and 1602.

During the succeeding reign of James I., crowns were issued from the Tower of London in 1603, 1604, 1605, 1607, 1613, 1621, and 1624. They are of two types called the "Exurgat" (*Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici. — Ps. lxxviii. 1*) and the "Quæ Deus" (*Quæ Deus conjuncti nemo separet. — Matt. xix. 6*) types. Some specimens have a plume over the shield.

The reign of the unfortunate King Charles I. presents us with a variety of crowns, namely: —

The Tower crown, the Oxford crown, the Shrewsbury crown, the Exeter crown, and the Briot crown;¹ and specimens of some of them were struck in 1625, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1638, 1639, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, and 1645.

The Tower crowns have two distinct types, — one with the oval, and the other with the square, shield. Sometimes the shield divides the letters C.R. (*Carolus Rex*), and on some specimens the shield has a plume over it.

The Exeter crown is similar to the Tower crown with the oval shield, except that the Exeter crown has a castle for a mint-mark.

The Oxford crown and the Shrewsbury crown can only be distinguished by the dots between the words of the Declaration, "*Relig. Prot. Leg. Ang. Liber. Par.*" (The King's declaration at the breaking out of the war, that he would protect "The Protestant religion, the laws and liberties of his subjects, and the privileges of Parliament"). The words on the Oxford crown are divided by two dots, and the Shrewsbury by one.

The Briot crown has the letter "B" placed beside the mint-mark, and is of remarkably neat workmanship.

Crowns were next issued by the Commonwealth, and are dated 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, and 1656.

These are the only crowns in the whole series which have the legend in English.

The two shields placed side by side on the reverse have given this crown the name of the "Breeches crown," which is rather an appropriate name for a coin issued by a Parliament called "The Rump."

With the "Breeches crown," the series of hammered crowns terminates, and all crowns issued afterwards have been manufactured under the mill and screw principle, with lettered edges.

The next crown bears a portrait of the Protector, and is the last coin issued until after the Restoration. It is dated 1656 and 1658. On the reverse is the inscription, "*Pax. Qværitvr. Bello*" ("Peace sought in war"), and, on the edge, "*Has. Nisi. Peritvrvs. Mihi. Adimat Nemo*" ("Nobody may steal these [letters] unless about to destroy me").

The crowns of Charles II. bear date from 1662 to 1684, both inclusive. Those

¹ Also struck in the Tower of London. The dies were engraved by Nicholas Briot.

issued in 1662 have a rose under the bust, and were made from silver purchased from the mines in the west of England.

Those of 1666 and 1681 were made from silver purchased from the African Company, and have an elephant under the bust.

The whole of these crowns have the year of the reign struck on the edge, which is computed from the death of King Charles I., thus ignoring the period occupied by the Interregnum.

During the short reign of James II., he struck crowns in 1686, 1687, and 1688; but there is nothing remarkable about them.

Upon the abdication of James II., crowns were struck by William and Mary in 1691 and 1692; and, upon the death of Mary, William continued the issue bearing his own portrait, in 1695, 1696, 1697, and 1700. Upon the death of William, Queen Anne (the last of the Stewarts) issued crowns in 1703, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, and 1713.

The crowns struck before the Union read "Fra." for France, and those struck after read "Fr." Those with "Vigo" under the bust were made from silver captured from the Spanish at Vigo. Those with plumes in the angles were made from silver purchased from the Welsh mines; and those with roses and plumes, from silver obtained from various places. Some of the crowns dated 1708 have "E" under the bust, and were struck at Edinburgh.

George I. struck crowns in 1716, 1718, 1720, 1723, and 1726. The crowns of 1723 are struck from silver purchased from the South Sea Company.

George II. struck crowns of two types,—one having the young, and the other the old, head. The crown with the young head was issued from dies engraved by Croker, the die-sinker for the Queen Anne farthings. The specimens of the young head made from silver obtained from the English and Welsh mines are dated 1732, 1734, 1735, and 1736, and have roses and plumes in the angles; and, from the English mines, in 1739 and 1741. The specimens of the old head, dated 1743, were made from silver obtained from the English mines, and have a rose in each angle. The specimens dated 1746, with "Lima" below the bust, were made from silver captured at the siege of Lima. The crowns of 1750 and 1751 are without mint-marks, and it is not known from what place the silver was obtained.

No crowns were struck by George III. until 1818. The issue continued during the two following years. The dies were executed by Pistrucci, and do much credit to the artist.

Crowns were struck the following year by George IV.; and, in 1822, some of the 1821 crowns read "tertio" on the edge, which is a mint blunder, as George IV. did not commence the third year of his reign until Jan. 28, 1822. The dies were executed by Pistrucci. William Wellesley Pole was master of the mint, and his initials are in small letters below the broken lance on the reverse. During the short reign of William IV., no crowns were issued for currency. Crowns bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria were issued in 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1851. The obverse dies were engraved by Wyon, and the reverse by Merlin. The Gothic crown by Wyon, of 1847, was issued for currency to a small extent; but it was feared the workmanship was too fine to withstand the friction incident to circulation, and as many specimens as possible were withdrawn from public use by the mint authorities.

OLD UNITED-STATES DOLLARS.

WE have for sale about one hundred old silver dollars in very good condition at the following prices; viz.:—

1795, \$1.35; 1796, \$1.50; 1797, \$1.50; 1798, \$1.15; 1799, \$1.15; 1800, \$1.25; 1801, \$1.50; 1802, \$1.35; 1803, \$1.50. Postage extra, three cents on each dollar, and ten cents register-fee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA :
Superintendent's Office, July 14, 1884.

E. L. MASON.

Sir, — In compliance with your request of the 11th inst., I take pleasure in here-
with enclosing a statement of the coinage executed at this mint during the fiscal year
ended June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

A. LOWDEN SNOWDEN, *Superintendent*.

DENOMINATION.	NO. OF PIECES.	VALUE.
Double-Eagles	54	\$1,080 00
Eagles	139,298	1,392,980 00
Half-Eagles	273,046	1,365,230 00
Three Dollars	985	2,955 00
Quarter-Eagles	1,972	4,930 00
Dollars	9,979	9,979 00
Total Gold	425,334	\$2,777,154 00
Dollars	13,230,930	\$13,230,930 00
Half-Dollars	8,930	4,465 00
Quarter-Dollars	15,330	3,832 50
Dimes	6,151,603	615,160 30
Total Silver	19,406,793	\$13,854,387 80
Five Cents	15,374,905	\$768,745 25
Three Cents	8,162	244 86
Cents	40,571,962	405,719 62
Total Base	55,955,029	\$1,174,709 73
Recapitu- lation. { Gold	425,334	\$2,777,154 00
{ Silver	19,406,793	13,854,387 80
{ Base	55,955,029	1,174,709 73
{ Total	75,787,156	\$17,806,251 53

ALBANY, N.Y., June 23, 1884.

HALLO, friend Mason! Your MAGAZINE and eirculars came to hand. Was glad
to hear from you. I am not collecting coins now : my cents are complete. I am there-
fore happy.

I had a call for your book, — the Eneyelopædia. If you will send two or three
copies over, I will keep one. Probably I can sell the others for you.

Wishing you suecess in the old business, I remain

Yours,

B. QUINN.

[REPLY. — Quinn, you're a *quince* of the finest flavor, and we send you the large
coin-book by express. Your *sense* is complete in more *cents* than *one*; and as you are
full, numismatically speaking, we will not worry you with any coins until solieited.
— ED.]

MCGRAWVILLE, N.Y., July 15, 1884.

FRIEND M. — Your No. 2 COIN COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE is at hand, and is vastly entertaining; and I trust it will continue, and be as much a success as in past years. I cannot get what I wish from New-York sales, etc., and would like to purchase my wants of you.

Yours, etc.,

J. G. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1884.

MASON & Co., —

In respect to your MAGAZINE, I will say, that there is none that I read with more pleasure than it. Its originality, force, and clearness are second to none.

Yours respectfully,

W. F. GREANY.

[Thank you! A coin-dealer's commendation is a good recommendation. — ED.]

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 4, 1884.

Postal and July MAGAZINE received; very nice; thanks. Cannot continue "Observations" till Sept. 1, as I left my manuscript in North Middleborough, and there it is. Will continue if you wish. Am too busy to prepare for August number, it is so late.

Yours,

T. W. T.

[By all means continue the "Observations." The MAGAZINE was delayed in consequence of non-arrival of cuts now in Philadelphia (a visit, as soon as circumstances will admit, will set this matter straight), and we also waited for your "copy." — ED.]

TWO HUNDRED BRILLIANT PROOF-SETS FOR SALE.

WE have for sale to the first customer applying, the following proof-sets, two hundred all complete, and will sell the lot for \$4 per set by express, subject to examination, viz. :—

1860 1 Set	1871 5 Sets	1878 45 Sets
1863 1 "	1872 8 "	1879 13 "
1866 1 "	1873, old 2 "	1880 14 "
1867 3 Sets	1873, new 6 "	1881 12 "
1868 5 "	1874 11 "	1882 26 "
1869 6 "	1875 7 "	1883 16 "
1870 6 "	1876 12 "	

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GREENBACKS OF OVER FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

THE oldest bank-notes are the "flying money," or "convenient money," first issued in China, 2697 B.C. Originally, these notes were issued by the treasury; but experience dictated a change to the banks under government inspection and control. A writer in a provincial paper says, that the early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank-notes, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it; indications of its value in figures, in words, and in the pictorial representations in coins or heaps of coins equal in amount to its face value; and a notice of the pains and penalties of counterfeiting. Over and above all was a laconic exhortation to industry and thrift, — "Produce all you can spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry-tree. One, issued in 1399 B.C., is preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

ANTIQUE DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by E. Locke Mason.

GREEK AND ROMAN COINAGE.



DRACHM OF BOETIA.

[NOTE. — Although this department is intended principally for antique coins, we shall occasionally include modern coinages up to and including the seventeenth century. — ED.]

THE CHRISTIAN BESANT.

WHEN the Crusaders had succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold in Syria, — when Jerusalem was a Christian kingdom, and Tripoli, Antioch, and Tyre principalities governed by Western knights, with a curiously mixed population of French, English, Italians, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, and Syrians, — then arose the need of a special mint for the use of the intruders; and then, too, it became necessary to devise a coinage which should commend itself, not merely to the ruling races, but also to their Mohammedan subjects and those turbulent Emirs, who, to protect themselves against their Seljuk Suzerain of Persia, had established friendly relations with their old enemies, the Franks. The easiest solution of the difficulty was, to imitate the coinage of the neighboring Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt, which was then current throughout Syria. That the Franks of Tyre adopted this plan is recorded by the Arab historians; and in the museums of Europe are many curious gold pieces bearing rough imitations of the Arabic inscriptions of the originals. These the Mohammedan writers call Tyrian (“Sûrî”) *dînârs*; and the Christian chroniclers name the coin “*besant sarracenatus*,” in distinction from the *besant sarracenus*, which is the original Fatimite coin. At Tyre, Tripoli, Acre, and Antioch, the Crusader princes issued from the old Arab mints, which were now worked by the skill and enterprise of Venetian merchants, these *sarraeentate* besants, in imitation of their Moslem neighbors; and the currency was readily accepted by the native races. These adventurous coiners knew not the perilous position they had made for themselves. In the innocence of their hearts, they had probably never thought of the impiety of issuing coins inscribed with the formulas of Islam, however indecipherable; but they were soon to learn the error of their ways. The Holy See at length understood that the Christians, who had been risking their lives for the true faith, were now striking coins, not only bearing the “*blasphenum nomen Machomethi*,” but proclaiming him apostle of God; and Innocent IV. immediately ordered a formal sentence of excommunication to be pronounced on all who should continue this impious practice. The Crusaders had now not merely to satisfy their mixed population, but a pope as well. It was at this time, as it would appear, that the best and most fanatical of monarchs, St. Louis, came to the rescue, with the suggestion that the formulas of Christianity should be substituted on the coins for those of Islam; and the mint of

Acce carried out the idea. About 1250 appeared pieces wearing exactly the look of the contemporary Arab dînârs and dirhems, but proving, on investigation, to present entirely different inscriptions, besides sometimes exhibiting a cross in the centre. In the place of Mohammed's enlogy, they record the Trinity and the Atonement; and they date from "the incarnation of our Lord the Messiah," instead of from the flight of the blessed prophet from Mecca. The new coinage was a success. In spite of its open avowal of Christian doctrines, it passed current among the Moslems; while it relieved the burdened consciences of the Crusaders, and soothed the scruples of the Pope. By the favorable exertions of St. Louis and Innocent, the reformed sarracenate besant enjoyed a great commerciale reputation, and long continued to be a generally accepted medium of exchange in Syria.

"The Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian," a new monthly devoted to collectors of minerals and antiques generally, is out; 75 cents per annum. Address T. H. Wise, Wheaton, Du Page County, Ill.

THE FIVE-CENT PIECE WITHOUT THE WORD "CENTS."



WE are in receipt of a few of these now rapidly disappearing nickel five-cent pieces, and can fill a few orders at \$7 per hundred, or 10 cents each. Proofs 25 cents each.

OUR HOBBIES.



UNDER this head, we shall introduce all matters relating to curious mistruck, or erratic coins, medals, etc. We shall also embrace short items of news in reference to the various "hobbies" collectors ride, such as autographs, minerals, shells, Indian relics, prints, postage-stamps, coins, etc.

RARE LA FAYETTE MEDAL.

Obverse, bust; date below, 1781; above the bust, "La Fayette." Reverse, arms of Virginia, and motto, in a label extending across the medal, "Sic Semper Tyrannis;" at the top, the word "Virginia." The medal seems to be of white metal; has been gilded, pierced; otherwise in good condition. It is by L. A. Willemin. Who can give its history? Price \$10.



THE above cut represents in every part the 1804 dollar. The noticeable difference between this dollar and other dates is the position of the right-hand upper star, the point of which nearly touches the upper right-angle of the "Y" in "Liberty."

We have received an 1804 dollar in fine condition, bearing a close resemblance, in the case of the star, to the original dollar of 1804; but, as the piece is doubted by some experts, we will sell it for \$50. The dollar has been in a collection in this State for many years.

THE RARE 1838 UNITED-STATES HALF-DOLLAR.



THE above variety of the United-States silver half-dollars was struck at New Orleans in 1837; and, as but few were coined, the fictitious value of these pieces become annually more valuable. At the present time we are paying five to ten dollars for specimens. The variety consists in the letter "O" between date and bust, meaning New-Orleans mint. The common variety, without the "O," was coined at Philadelphia.

A NUMISMATIC TRIP TO EUROPE.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Continued from July Number.]

"UNCOVER sails! Loose top-gallant sails!" shouts the officer in charge of the deck; and the duty is soon performed, causing the steamer to gain a faster movement through the slightly ruffled sea-waves, as she passes on through the various steam and sailing craft that here and there dot the bay, occasionally exchanging steam-signals with the larger and more favored class. The passengers are scattered about the deck, the strangers to an ocean-passage gazing upon each new scene with surprise and enjoyment; while those familiar with ocean-travel are in the cabin, arranging their state-rooms, and preparing for dinner, which is usually provided at four o'clock p.m. There

are regular meals at eight A.M., four and eight P.M., and hot coffee for those who rise with the sun; a lunch at twelve noon, and another previous to bedtime, or before lights are extinguished in the cabin and smoking-saloon (eleven P.M.).

Officers, consisting of purser and assistants, are busily engaged on deck collecting passage-tickets, crying out as they take them, "Queenstown, or Liverpool!" In the saloon small white tickets are placed on the dining-tables, designating the name, number, and position of each passenger at meals; and lucky is the landsman or fresh-water passenger who gets a corner-seat near the open companion-way, where he can quietly slip off, and "cast up his accounts;" or, as a betting passenger said to us when slightly sea-sick, having gorged himself with a big dinner, "Let's go on deck, and *throw up* for the whales." We have left the forts and fortresses — Hamilton, Wadsworth, et al. — in the distance, and fairly entered upon our great ocean-voyage, and find considerable lateral and jerking motion to the steamer, indicating, from the pale-looking faces of the ladies, and not a few of the gents, that we shall soon have "news from the interior."

We have about seventy-five cabin, and two hundred and fifty steerage, passengers; and all classes and nations seem to be represented, — clergy and laity, gentlemen, tradesmen, mechanics, laboring-men, dressmakers, tailors, musicians, physicians, sailors, farmers, and a sprinkling of "do-nothings." Among the faces can readily be detected the "finnick" Frenchman, the glib-tongued German, the persistent, inquisitive, and ubiquitous Yankee, the backwoods farmer, the genteel dandy, the grumbling invalid, the sporting youth, the solid merchant, the usual fussy mothers and marriageable daughters, children and babes, nurses and negroes, etc. To our great joy, we heard that a coin-collector was on board, but, as he was inclined to sea-sickness, did not get an opportunity to see him until later on, as will appear in these notes.

The steamer "Batavia" of the Cunard line left New York just after this steamer sailed, and is now approaching us; and the passengers are considerably excited, as they find a disposition among the officers to put on more steam, and see which vessel will win the race to England. Have just learned that the sea-sick coin-collector has been allotted to our state-room; and we hastily ran down into the saloon, and, upon opening the state-room door, found a fine-looking, pale-faced German stretched out in the upper berth; interviewed him, and begged that he allow us to occupy the upper berth, and thus shorten the distance between his features and the floor for obvious reasons, which he did not question, but kindly consented to make the change. Our German friend kindly informed us that he had travelled the world over, and never met with an accident; and we compassionately informed him that the same luck had attended his companion during his many years of railroad, stage-coach, and steamboat travel. As the bell was ringing for dinner, we parted with our friend, who seemed, by his *retched* face, to grow paler as the sound of the bell grew louder; and soon we were partaking, with about fifty of the saloon-passengers, of the *first course* at the dinner-table. The meals are served with great precision under the eye of the steward, and consist of five courses; viz., soup, fish, solid dishes (roasts, bakes, etc.), pastry, puddings; terminating with apples, nuts, figs, raisins, oranges, etc.

[To be continued.]

NUMISMATIC REVIEWS.

"THE YOUNG MINERALOGIST."

THIS quarto eight-page monthly magazine has been sent us for review. It is a creditable number for the first issue, and is devoted to the interests of "mineralogists and collectors of antiquities of all kinds:" 75 cents per year in advance. Published at

Wheaton, Du Page County, Ill., by an Illinoisian Publishing House: T. H. Wise, editor. We notice that this issue of the "Mineralogist" opens with a hive of B's; and we trust it will live to store honey enough to last it through a long, sweet life of usefulness.

FROSSARD'S "NUMISMA."

July number of vol. iv. at hand, with a continuation of the intensely interesting and sublimely beautiful story of "The 1804 Dollar." We wonder if this is the "prize story" that has been so long expected by the literary world. Pray give us the author's name, Brother Frossard, for we hanker after just such short stories. The "Warner Collection" receives a sarcastic review at the hands of the merciless editor, and the *Chapmen* must feel chapfallen when perusing it. Don't be so rough on "the boys," Mr. Editor. You were once young yourself; and, now that they have issued a second heavy-weight catalogue, forgive them as we have, and peace will reign among the *quasi* Quakers of Penn's noted city.

STEIGERWALT'S "COIN JOURNAL."

July number of this bi-monthly publication before us, containing ten pages of very readable articles connected with coins, and twenty-two pages of "Coins For Sale." This number closes vol. i.; and our excellent friend, the publisher, announces many improvements with the next volume. Only \$1 per annum, and a good deal of reading for the money. Will some of our five hundred readers take the hint, and send Brother Steigerwalt a few dollars, to enable him to make an excursion to New England, which he has long promised?

BRILLIANT PROOF TRADE-DOLLARS.

The series of trade-dollars being complete (1873 to 1883 inclusive), we are prepared to fill orders for complete sets of untarnished perfect pieces at \$1.75 each.

THE WARNER COIN SALE.

THE coin-cabinet of Thomas Warner was sold at Bangs & Co.'s auction-rooms New York, during the week commencing June 9. The total number of lots was 3,727 realizing \$7,479.73. The following pieces (the most important in value) were sold for the prices annexed:—

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
3. Gold Daric, Darius I., Persia, fine	\$25.00	2118. Standish Barry Threepence, very fine	\$31.00
82. Greek Regal Stater, Philip II., fine	22.00	2215. Declaration of Independence Medal	13 50
933. Gold Sovereign, Cromwell, fine	55.00	2227. Charles Carroll Medal	55.00
1015. Crown, William IV., by Wyon, proof	34.00	2241. John Brown Medal, bronze, proof	40.00
2022. N E Shilling, 1652, fine	61.00	2645. 1794 U.S. Dollar, very good . .	58 00
2035. Lord Baltimore Shilling, 1659, fine	43 00	2668. 1839 Pattern Dollar, proof . .	40 00
2036. Lord Baltimore Sixpence, 1659, fine	32 00	3110. 1796 U.S. Half-cent, very fine, 3125. 1811 U.S. Cent, uncirculated . .	89.00 67.00
2091. Immune Columbia, 1785, cop- per, fine	29.25	3274. Barber's Pattern 1872 Dollar, Half, and Quarter, proofs	80.00
2093. George Clinton (Arms of New York), 1787, copper, fine	55.00	3275. Complete set of Pattern Trade Dollars	26 00
		3276. Barber and Morgan's Pattern Standard Dollars	35 00

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. RICH, *Chicago*. — The 1858 dollar you have, not being a proof, would probably sell for \$20. We have a brilliant proof 1858 silver dollar for \$30.

L. R. C., *Philadelphia*. — The death of a cousin in Cambridge, and other matters, delayed us somewhat in getting this issue out on the first of the month. Have sent you the back numbers.

W. F. G., *San Francisco*. — Received the gold pieces, and answered all queries by mail. Thanks for compliments regarding our efforts with the MAGAZINE. Such kindness, coming from a dealer, is an incentive to increased effort.

Perhaps in a year, if not before,
We'll meet you on the "Golden Shore."

P. L., *Harvard*. — Send on a photo of the lamented dealer, Edward Cogan, and we will enter it for an early appearance under "Eminent Numismatists."

TO SUBSCRIBERS. — June, July, and August of this MAGAZINE have been mailed, together with coin-catalogue and medal, to each new subscriber since June 1.

AMERICAN GOLD COINAGES.

BY E. LOCKE MASON.

GOLD COINS OF UTAH.



THERE were four gold coins issued by the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City in 1849; viz., \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$2½. The obverse represented elapsed hands, and the denomination, weight, fineness, etc.; while the reverse is represented in the accompanying cut.

COINS

On Hand and for Sale

BY

MASON & CO.,

235 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

DOLLARS.

GOOD TO FINE.

1794,	\$15 00	\$35 00
1795,	1 25	1 75
1796,	1 35	2 00
1797,	1 35	2 00
1798,	1 10	1 35
1798, small eagle,	1 50	3 50
1799,	1 05	1 35
1799, five star facing,	1 50	2 50
1800,	1 10	1 50
1801,	1 35	2 25
1802,	1 25	2 00
1803,	1 25	2 00



1804,	275 00	500 00
1836,	3 00	5 00
1838,	12 00	25 00
1839,	7 00	15 00
1840 to 1851, (new)	—	1 30
1851,	10 00	25 00
1852,	15 00	30 00
1853,	1 25	1 75
1854,	3 00	6 00
1855,	2 50	5 00
1856,	1 50	2 50
1857,	1 25	2 00
1858,	15 00	25 00

TRADE DOLLARS.

GOOD TO FINE.

1879,	\$1 20	\$1 40
1880,	1 20	1 40
1881,	1 25	1 50
1882,	1 25	1 40

HALF DOLLARS.

1794,	\$2 00	\$6 00
1795,	60	85
1796,	15 00	35 00
1797,	10 00	30 00
1801,	1 25	3 00
1802,	1 25	3 25
1803,	75	1 25
1805,	60	1 00
1815,	2 00	5 00
1836, milled edge,	2 00	3 50
1851,	60	1 00
1852,	2 00	3 50
1879, '80, '81,	55	75

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796,	\$1 25	\$3 50
1804,	1 00	3 00
1805 and 06,	30	50
1815,	30	75
1823,	10 00	40 00
1827,	20 00	50 00
1853, no arrows,	1 50	4 00
1879, '80, '81,	30	40

20 CENT PIECES.

1876,	\$0 25	\$0 40
1877,	2 00	3 00
1878,	1 75	2 50

DIMES.

	GOOD TO FINE.	
1796,	\$1 00	\$3 00
1797,	1 75	4 00
1798,	1 00	2 00
1800,	1 75	4 00
1801,	1 00	3 25
1802 and 03,	1 00	3 00
1804,	2 00	4 00
1805, '07, '09 and '11,	15	50
1822,	1 00	3 50
1846,	35	1 00
1879, '80, '81,	15	25

HALF DIMES.

1794,	\$1 00	\$3 50
1795,	30	1 00
1796,	1 25	2 50
1797,	1 00	2 00
1800,	50	1 00
1801,	1 00	2 00
1802,	15 00	40 00
1803,	1 00	2 00
1805,	1 25	3 50
1846,	50	2 00

5 CENT NICKEL.

1877 and '78,	\$0 10	\$0 35
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3 CENT SILVER.

1863 to '73,	\$0 15	\$0 30
1873,	75	1 25

3 CENT NICKEL.

1877 and '78,	\$0 10	\$0 30
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2 CENT PIECE.

1872,	\$0 15	\$0 25
1873,	50	1 25

COPPER CENTS.



1793,	\$2 00	\$3 50
1794,	10	50
1795,	15	75

COPPER CENTS—Continued.

	GOOD TO FINE.	
1796,	15	60
1797,	5	50
1798,	3	40
1799,	4 00	15 00
1800 and 01,	10	50
1802 and 03,	3	35
1804,	2 00	6 00
1805 and '06,	10	60
1807,	3	30
1808,	10	50
1809,	50	1 75
1810,	5	40
1811,	20	80
1812,	5	30
1813,	15	75
1814,	5	25
1823,	10	90
1857,	10	20
1856, Nickel Cent,	1 00	2 50

HALF CENTS.

1793,	\$0 75	\$2 00
1794,	20	50
1795,	20	60
1796,	3 00	12 00
1797,	15	50
1800,	5	30
1802,	50	1 25
1810,	5	25
1811,	25	75
1831, '36, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, small date, \$2 00 to \$4 00.		



Pine Tree and Oak Tree pieces of Massachusetts, Colonial Coins of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Kentucky and Louisiana, Washington Coins and Medals, bought and high prices paid.

COIN PRICE CURRENT.

1884.

[We shall make every exertion to fill orders from this list, but would solicit our patrons to name other pieces wanted when a special piece cannot be obtained.]

MASON & CO., 235 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

GOLD COLONIAL COINS.

GOLD COLONIAL COINS.		Fine.	Good.
1785, Justice-eye, "Immune Columbla".....	\$600.00	\$500.00	
1787, Sun-eagle, "Nova Eboraca,".....	300.00	150.00	

SILVER COLONIALS.

1652, N. E. XII, New-England	shilling.....	35.00	25.00
1652, " VI, " "	sixpence.....	40.00	20.00
1652, " III, " "	threepence....	100.00	40.00
1650, Pinetree XII, "Masathusets"	shilling..	50.00	20.00
1652, " " " "	"	10.00	5.00
1652, " Sm dler and thicker	"	8.00	3.00
1652, " XII, "Masathusets"	"	15.00	8.00
1652, " VI, "Masathusets"	sixpence...	15.00	5.00
1652, " III, " "	threepence,	15.00	5.00
1652, " II, " "	twopence..	15.00	5.00
1652, Oaktree XII, " "	shilling....	5.00	3.00
1652, " VI, " "	sixpence...	6.00	4.00
1652, " III, " "	threepence,	8.00	4.00
1662, " II, " "	twopence...	8.00	4.00
1662, " I, " "	penny.....	30.00	10.00
1659, head shield, Lord Baltimore	shilling....	15.00	10.00
1659, " " " "	sixpence...	20.00	10.00
1659, " " " "	fourpence ..	20.00	10.00
1760, Charles III. rose, Florida	half dollar...	30.00	20.00
1773, George III. shield, Virginia	shilling ...	10.00	6.00
1783, U. S. 1000-eye, "Nova Constellatio"	...	200.00	100.00
1783, " 500-eye, "Nova Constellatio"	quarter dollar.....	150.00	75.00
1785, justice-eye, "Nova Constellatio"	quarter dollar.....	100.00	50.00
1783, hands clasped, Annapolis	shilling.....	15.00	5.00
1783, " " " "	sixpence....	15.00	8.00
1783, " " " "	threepence..	15.00	8.00
1790, head Standish Barry	threepence.....	25.00	10.00
1796, female head, "Castorland"	half dollar ..	2.00	1.50

TIN COLONIAL.

1690, horseman-shields, James II. tin piece..	3 00	1.50
1776, Sun-dial, "Continental Currency".....	15.00	5.00

COLONIAL COPPER COINS.

1800-1850		1850-1900	
1616, hog-ship, "Sommer Islands"	shilling..	-	300.00
1616, " " " "	sixpence .	-	400.00
1694, elephant, "God preserve Carolina,"	half dollar.....	40.00	20.00
Elephant "God preserve New England,"	half dollar.....	150.00	50.00
Elephant, "God preserve London,"	half dollar.....	2.50	1.50
1721, 2 L's, "Col's Francoises," Louisiana	half dollar.....	2.50	1.00
1722, 2 L's, "Col's Francoises," Louisiana	half dollar.....	2.50	1.00
1767, 2 L's "Col's Francoises," stamped R.F.	Louisiana half dollar	2.00	1.00
1767, 2 L's, "Col's Francoises," without R.F.	Louisiana half dollar	4.00	1.50
1766, head ship, no stamps, Pitt	halfpenny ..	2.50	1.50
1773, George III. shield, Virginia	halfpenny. 1.00	0.25	
1773, " " smaller size, Vir-	ginia halfpenny.....	0.75	0.25
U. S. A. 13 bars, Bar cent		3.50	2.00
1722, Geo. I. rose, "Rosa Americana," penny,		4.00	1.50
1722, " " " " halfpenny,		2.50	1.00
1722, " " " " farthing,		3.00	1.50
1722, " " " " farthing,		4.00	2.00
1723, George I. rose, not crowned, "Rosa	Americana," farthing.....	15.00	5.00
George I. rose, "Rosa sine spina," half-	penny.....	30.00	15.00
1723, George I. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," penny.....	4.00	2.00
1723, George I. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," halfpenny	2.50	1.50
1724, George I. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," halfpenny	15.00	10.00
1723, George I. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," farthing	2.50	1.50
1723, George I. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," halfpenny	5.00	3.00
1733, George II. crowned rose, "Rosa Ameri-	cana," penny.....	30.00	20.00
1737, deer-hammers, "Connecticut" cent....		40.00	20.00

COLONIAL COPPER COINS—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1737, deer-hammers, "I am good copper," cent.	\$10.00	\$20.00
1739, deer-hammers, "I am good copper,"		
Granby cent.....	40.00	20.00
1737, deer-hammers, "Connecticut," Granby		
cent.....	40.00	20.00
1737, deer-hammers, axe, "I cut my way		
through," Granby cent.....	40.00	20.00
No date, axe, "I cut my way through,"		
Granby cent.....	40.00	20.00
1778, head Indian, "Non dependens," cent..	25.00	15.00
1783, U. S. eye, "Nova Constellatio," cent...	1.00	0.40
1783, " " "Nova Constellatio," cent...	1.00	0.30
1785, U. S. eye, "Nova Constellatio," cent...	1.00	0.40
1783, Liberty caged, "Georgius Triumpho," ct.	3.00	1.25
1787, Indian-stars, "Inimica Tyrannis," cent,	40.00	20.00
1785, " " stars in circle, "Inimica		
Tyrannis," cent.....	40.00	20.00
Scroll-triangle, Kentucky cent.....	3.50	2.00
" " lettered edge, Kentucky ct.	3.50	2.00
1796, Britannia-children, British settlements.	25.00	15.00
1787, Indian-eagle, Massachusetts cent.....	1.00	0.40
1787, " " " half cent ..	3.00	1.25
1788, " " " cent.....	1.00	0.50
1788, " " " half cent ..	3.00	1.25
1787, sun-dial links, "We are one," Franklin ct.	0.50	0.25

New York Cents.

1786, head, Justice, "Non vi virtute vlei"....	75.00	40.00
1787, Indian-eagle, "Neo Eboracus".	50.00	30.00
1787, " " arms of N.Y., "Excelsior"	40.00	20.00
1787, Geo. Clinton, " " " "	50.00	25.00
1786, eagle, " " " "	60.00	30.00
1787, " " " "	60.00	30.00
1787, Justice-eagle, "Immunis Columbia"...	8.00	4.00
1787, head, Liberty to right, "Nova Eborac,"	2.00	0.50
1787, " " " to left, " " " "	2.00	0.75

Vermont Cents.

1785, head, Justice, "Immune Columbia"...	15.00	10.00
1785, Justice-eye, " " ...	25.00	15.00
1785, sun-eye, "Vermonts Respublica"	3.00	1.00
1785, " " "Vermontis Respublica"	5.00	2.00
1786, " " "Vermontensium Respublica,"	2.50	1.00
1786, head, Britannia "Vernon Auctori"...	0.60	0.30
1887, " " " "	0.50	0.25
1788, " " " "	0.75	0.30
1786, Baby head, Britannia "Vernon Auctori,"	1.50	0.50
1787, head, Britannia "Vernon," "Et lib Inde,"	1.00	0 50
1787, " " " " "Britannia,"	1.00	0.40
1787, " " "Geo. III. "rex. Inde et lib"	2.00	1.00

New Jersey Cents.

1786, horse head, shield, "Nova Cæsarea" ..	1.00	0.30
1786, " " " (date under beam)		
"Nova Cæsarea"	60.00	30.00
1787, horse head, shield, large size "Nova Cæsarea"	0.60	0.25
1787, horse head, shield, smaller, "Nova Cæsarea"	0.30	0.10
1787, horse head, shield, "E pluribus" "Nova Cæsarea"	2.00	1.00
1788, horse head, shield "Nova Cæsarea" ..	0.50	0.20
1788, " " " Fox type, "Nova Cæsarea"	1.50	0.40
1788, horse head to left, shield, "Nova Cæsarea"	4.00	1.00
1787, Justice-shield, "Immunis Columbia" ..	25.00	15.00

Connecticut Cents.

1787, head to right, Britannia, "Auctori Connec"	0.25	0.10
1785-6-S, head to right, Britannia, "Auctori Connec"	0.50	0.20
1785, (Negro head) Britannia "Auctori Connec"	1.00	0.50
1785, (Laughing head), " " "	1.50	0.75
1785, head to left, " " "	0.50	0.20
1786-7-8, " " "	0.50	0.25
1786-7, " " "Et lib Inde Connec"	1.00	0.50
1787-8, " " "Auctori Connec"	1.00	1.30

There are many more minor types of the Ct. and N. J.

SILVER DOLLARS.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1794, flowing hair.....	\$125.00	\$80.00
1795, " "	3.00	2.00
1795, fillet head.....	3.50	2.50
1796	4.00	3.00
1797, 6 stars facing.....	5.00	3.50
1797, 7 stars facing.....	4 00	3.50
1798, 13 " small eagle,	6.00	4.00
1798, 15 " " "	12.00	8.00
1798, 13 " large eagle,	2.50	2.00
1799, 5 " facing.....	7.00	5.00
1799, 6 " "	2 00	1.60
1800, spread eagle	3 06	2.00
1801	5.00	3.50
1802	4.00	3.00
1803	3.00	2.00
1804	-	500.00
1836, name in field.....	40.00	23.00
1836, flying eagle	10.00	6.00
1838, " "	50.00	25.00
1839, " "	30.00	20.00
1840, Liberty seated....	2.25	1.60
1841	2.00	1.60
1842	2.00	1.60
1843	2.25	1.60
1844	2.00	1.00
1845	2.50	2.00
1846	2.00	1.50
1847	1.75	1.50
1848	3.00	2.25
1849	1.75	1.50
1850	4.00	3.00
1851	40.00	30.00
1852	40.00	30.00
1853	4.00	3.00
1854	8.00	6.00
1855	6 00	4.00
1856	5.00	4.00
1857	4 00	3.00
1858	40.00	30.00
1859	1.50	1.40
1860	1.80	1.50
1861	1.80	1.50
1862	1.80	1.50
1863	1.80	1.50
1864	1.80	1.50
1865	1.80	1.50
1866	2.00	1.60
1867	1.80	1.50
1868	2.00	1.75
1869	1.50	1.40
1870	1.50	1.40
1871	1.50	1.40
1872	1.30	1.25
1873	2.00	1.60
1873, trade dollar.....	2.00	1.50
1874 " "	1.75	1.40
1875 " "	1.50	1.40
1876 " "	1.20	1.15
1877 " "	1.20	1.10
1878 " "	1.20	1.15
1879 to 1884, proofs	2.00	1.75

HALF DOLLARS.

1794, flowing hair.....	8.00	5.00
1795 " "	2.50	1.50
1796, 15 stars	75.00	50.00
1796, 16 "	100.00	60.00
1707, 15 "	75.00	40.00
1801, fillet head	8.00	5.00
1802	10.00	8.00
1803	3.00	1.50
1805	3.00	1.50
1806	1.50	1 25
1807	1.50	1.25
1807, head to left.....	2.00	1.50
1808	2.00	1.00
1809	1.00	0.75
1810	1.00	0.75
1811	1.25	0.75
1812	1.00	0.75
1813	1.00	0.75
1814	1.00	0.75
1815	8.00	5.00
1817	0 75	0.60
1818	0.75	0.60
1819	0.75	0.60
1820	0.75	0.60
1821	0.75	0.60
1822	0.75	0.60

HALF DOLLARS—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1823	\$0.75	\$0.60
1824	0.75	0.60
1825	0.75	0.60
1826	0.70	0.60
1827	0.70	0.60
1828	0.70	0.60
1829	0.70	0.60
1830	0.70	0.60
1831	0.70	0.60
1832	0.70	0.60
1833	0.70	0.60
1834	0.70	0.60
1835	0.70	0.60
1836, lettered edge.....	0.70	0.60
1836, milled "	5.00	3.00
1837	0.70	0.60
1838	0.70	0.60
1839	0 70	0.60
1839, Liberty seated....	0.70	0.60
1840	1.00	0.60
1841	1.00	0.75
1842	0.75	0.60
1843	0.75	0.60
1844	0.75	0.60
1845	0.75	0.60
1846	0.75	0.60
1847	0.75	0.60
1848	0.75	0.60
1849	0.75	0.60
1850	0.75	0.60
1851	3.00	2.00
1852	8.00	5.00
1853	0.70	0.60
1854	0.70	0.60
1855	0.70	0.60
1856	0.70	0.60
1857	0.70	0.60
1858	0.75	0.60
1859	0.75	0.60
1860	0.75	0.60
1861	0.75	0.60
1862	0.75	0.60
1863	0.75	0.60
1864	0.75	0.60
1865	0.75	0.60
1866	0.75	0.60
1867	0.75	0.60
1868	0.75	0.60
1869	0.75	0.00
1870	0 75	0.60
1871	0.75	0.60
1872	0.75	0.60
1873, no arrows.....	0.80	0.75
1873, with arrows.....	0.65	0.60
1874	0.65	0.60
1875	0.65	0.60
1876	0.65	0.60
1877	0.65	0.60
1878	0.65	0 60
1879 to 1884, proofs	0.65	0.60

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, fillet head.....	8.00	4.00
1804	7.00	3.00
1805	3.00	1.50
1806	2.00	1.00
1807	2.50	1.25
1815, head to left.....	3.00	2.00
1819	1.00	0.75
1819	1.50	1.00
1820	1.00	0.75
1821	1.00	0.75
1822	2.00	1.00
1823	30.00	25.00
1824	2.00	1.00
1825	1.00	0.75
1827	50.00	40.00
1828	1.50	1.00
1831	0.75	0.50
1832	1.50	1.00
1833	0.75	0.50
1834	0.75	0.50
1835	0.75	0.50
1836	0.75	0.50
1837	0.75	0.50
1838, Liberty seated....	0.75	0.50
1839	0.75	0.50
1840	0.75	0.50

QUARTER DOLLARS—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1841	\$0.75	\$0.50
1842	0.75	0.50
1843	0.75	0 50
1844	0.75	0.50
1845	0.75	0.50
1846	0.75	0.50
1847	0.75	0.50
1848	1.00	0.75
1849	0.75	0.50
1850	0.75	0.50
1851	0.80	0.60
1852	0.80	0.60
1853, no arrows.....	10.00	8.00
1853, with arrows.....	0.50	0.40
1854	0.50	0.40
1855	0.50	0.40
1856, no arrows.....	0.40	0.35
1857	0.40	0.35
1858	0.40	0.35
1859	0.40	0.35
1860	0.40	0.35
1861	0.40	0.35
1862	0.40	0.35
1863	0.40	0.35
1864	0.60	0.50
1865	0.75	0.60
1866	0 80	0.60
1867	0.75	0.60
1868	0.60	0.50
1869	0.50	0 40
1870	0.50	0.40
1871	0.50	0.40
1872	0.40	0.35
1873, no arrows.....	0.50	0.40
1873, with arrows.....	0.40	0.35
1874	0.40	0.35
1875	0.40	0.35
1876	0.40	0.35
1877	0.40	0.35
1878	0.40	0.35
1879 to 1884, proofs	0.40	0.35

TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

1875, Liberty seated....	0.40	0.30
1876 " "	0.60	0.50
1877 " "	5.00	4.00
1878 " "	5.00	4.00

DIMES.

1796, fillet head	4.00	2.00
1797, 13 stars	6.00	3.00
1797, 16 "	8 00	4.00
1798, fillet head	6.00	3.00
1800	8.00	5.00
1801	6.00	4.50
1802	10.00	6.00
1803	4.00	2.50
1804	12.00	10 00
1805	1.50	0.75
1807	2 00	1.00
1809, head to left	3.00	2.00
1811	3.00	2.00
1814	1 00	0.60
1820	0.75	0.40
1821	0.75	0.40
1822	6 00	3.00
1823	1.00	0.50
1824	2 00	1.50
1825	1 00	0.60
1827	0.50	0.40
1828	1 00	0.75
1829	0.60	0.40
1830	0.40	0 25
1831	0.40	0.25
1832	0.60	0.40
1833	0.40	0.25
1834	0.40	0.25
1835	0.40	0.25
1836	0.40	0.25
1837	0.40	0.25
1837, Liberty seated....	0.40	0.25
1838, no stars.....	0.50	0.40
1838, with stars.....	0.40	0.25
1839	0.40	0.25
1840	0.40	0.30
1841	0.40	0 25
1842	0.40	0.25
1843	0.40	0.25

DIMES—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1844	\$0.60	\$0.40
1845	0.40	0.25
1846	2.00	1.50
1847	0.40	0.30
1848	0.30	0.25
1849	0.30	0.25
1850	0.30	0.25
1851	0.30	0.25
1852	0.30	0.25
1853, no arrows.....	0.50	0.40
1853, with arrows.....	0.20	0.15
1854	0.20	0.15
1855	0.20	0.15
1856	0.20	0.15
1857	0.20	0.15
1858	0.20	0.15
1859	0.20	0.15
1860	0.20	0.15
1860, with stars.....	0.50	0.40
1861	0.20	0.15
1862	0.20	0.15
1863	0.40	0.30
1864	0.40	0.25
1865	0.60	0.40
1866	0.60	0.40
1867	0.50	0.30
1868	0.30	0.25
1869	0.25	0.20
1870	0.20	0.15
1871	0.20	0.15
1872	0.20	0.15
1873, no arrows.....	0.30	0.20
1873, with arrows.....	0.20	0.15
1874	0.20	0.15
1875	0.20	0.15
1876	0.20	0.15
1877	0.20	0.15
1878	0.20	0.15
1879 to 1884, proofs....	0.20	0.15

HALF DIMES.

1794, flowing hair.....	6.00	4.00
1795, " ".....	2.00	1.00
1796, 15 stars.....	6.00	4.00
1797, 15 ".....	5.00	3.00
1797, 16 ".....	4.00	2.00
1800, fillet head.....	2.00	1.50
1801	5.00	3.00
1802	125.00	80.00
1803	5.00	3.00
1805	6.00	4.00
1829, head to left.....	0.25	0.15
1830	0.25	0.15
1831	0.25	0.15
1832	0.25	0.15
1833	0.25	0.15
1834	0.25	0.15
1835	0.20	0.10
1836	0.20	0.10
1837	0.20	0.10
1837, Liberty seated...	0.20	0.10
1838, no stars.....	1.00	0.75
1838, with stars.....	0.30	0.25
1839	0.20	0.10
1840	0.20	0.10
1841	0.20	0.10
1842	0.30	0.10
1843	0.20	0.10
1844	0.30	0.20
1845	0.20	0.10
1846	2.00	1.50
1847	0.20	0.10
1848	0.20	0.10
1849	0.20	0.10
1850	0.20	0.10
1851	0.20	0.10
1852	0.30	0.20
1853, no arrows.....	0.30	0.25
1853, with arrows.....	0.20	0.10
1854	0.20	0.10
1855	0.20	0.10
1856, no arrows.....	0.20	0.10
1857	0.20	0.10
1858	0.20	0.10
1859	0.20	0.10
1860	0.20	0.10
1861	0.20	0.10
1862	0.20	0.10
1863	0.25	0.20

HALF DIMES—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1864	\$0.30	\$0.20
1865	0.50	0.40
1866	0.50	0.30
1867	0.40	0.30
1868	0.30	0.20
1869	0.20	0.10
1870	0.20	0.10
1871	0.20	0.10
1872	0.20	0.10
1873	0.30	0.20

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES.

1851	0.15	0.10
1852	0.15	0.10
1853	0.15	0.10
1854	0.20	0.15
1855	0.50	0.30
1856	0.15	0.10
1857	0.25	0.15
1858	0.15	0.10
1859	0.10	0.08
1860	0.10	0.08
1861	0.10	0.08
1862	0.10	0.08
1863	0.75	0.50
1864	0.75	0.50
1865	0.75	0.50
1866	0.75	0.50
1867	0.75	0.50
1868	0.75	0.50
1869	0.75	0.50
1870	0.25	0.15
1871	0.25	0.15
1872	0.25	0.15
1873	2.00	1.50

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES.

	<i>Proofs.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>
1866	0.15	0.10
1867, with rays.....	0.15	0.10
1867, without rays.....	0.15	0.10
1868	0.15	0.10
1869	0.15	0.10
1870	0.15	0.10
1871	0.15	0.10
1872	0.15	0.10
1873	0.15	0.10
1874	0.15	0.10
1875	0.20	0.15
1876	0.15	0.10
1877	0.30	0.20
1878	0.40	0.25
1879	0.12	0.10

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES.

1865	0.15	0.08
1866	0.15	0.08
1867	0.15	0.08
1868	0.15	0.08
1869	0.15	0.08
1870	0.15	0.08
1871	0.15	0.08
1872	0.15	0.08
1873	0.15	0.08
1874	0.15	0.08
1875	0.20	0.15
1876	0.10	0.08
1877	0.25	0.20
1878	0.25	0.20
1879 to 1884, proofs....	0.25	0.20

TWO-CENT PIECES.

1864	0.20	0.10
1865	0.20	0.10
1866	0.20	0.10
1867	0.15	0.10
1868	0.15	0.10
1869	0.15	0.08
1870	0.15	0.08
1871	0.25	0.15
1872	0.50	0.40
1873	1.25	0.75

COPPER CENTS.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1793, chain America....	\$20.00	\$12.00
1793, " ".....	10.00	6.00
1793, wreath.....	8.00	5.00
1793, lettered edge.....	9.00	6.00
1793, liberty cap.....	15.00	8.00
1794, " ".....	1.50	0.75
1795, " lettered edge	2.50	1.00
1795, " thin die.....	1.50	0.50
1796, " ".....	2.00	0.75
1796, fillet head.....	2.00	1.00
1797	1.50	0.40
1798	1.00	0.25
1799	25.00	10.00
1800	1.00	0.50
1801	1.00	0.50
1802	0.50	0.25
1803	0.50	0.20
1804	10.00	6.00
1805	1.00	0.50
1806	1.25	0.75
1807	1.00	0.40
1808, head to left.....	2.00	0.75
1809	4.00	1.50
1810	1.50	0.40
1811	3.00	1.00
1812	1.00	0.25
1813	2.00	0.60
1814	0.75	0.25
1816	0.75	0.20
1817, 15 stars.....	1.50	0.40
1817, 13 ".....	0.50	0.20
1818	0.50	0.15
1819	0.50	0.15
1820	0.40	0.10
1821	1.50	0.40
1822	0.50	0.15
1823	2.00	0.50
1824	0.60	0.20
1825	0.50	0.20
1826	0.50	0.20
1827	0.60	0.20
1828	0.50	0.15
1829	0.75	0.20
1830	0.60	0.15
1831	0.50	0.10
1822	0.60	0.10
1833	0.50	0.10
1834	0.40	0.10
1835	0.50	0.10
1836	0.60	0.10
1837	0.40	0.10
1838	0.40	0.10
1839, silly head.....	1.00	0.50
1839, booby head.....	0.60	0.30
1839, head of 1838.....	0.50	0.10
1839, " " 1840....	0.40	0.10
1840	0.40	0.10
1841	0.50	0.10
1842	0.40	0.10
1843	0.40	0.10
1843, reverse of 1844...	0.60	0.25
1844	0.50	0.10
1845	0.40	0.10
1846	0.40	0.10
1847	0.40	0.10
1848	0.40	0.10
1849	0.40	0.10
1850	0.25	0.10
1851	0.25	0.10
1852	0.25	0.10
1853	0.20	0.05
1854	0.25	0.10
1855, slanting date.....	0.30	0.10
1855, straight ".....	0.25	0.10
1856	0.10	0.05
1857, large date.....	0.50	0.25
1857, small ".....	0.40	0.25

NICKEL AND BRONZE CENTS.

1856, eagle, nickel.....	3.00	2.50
1857	0.10	0.05
1858	0.10	0.05
1859, Indian head.....	0.10	0.05
1860	0.10	0.05
1861	0.10	0.05
1862	0.10	0.05
1863	0.10	0.05
1864	0.10	0.05
1864, bronze.....	0.05	0.03

NICKEL AND BRONZE CENTS —Continued.

	<i>Proofs.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1865	\$0.05	\$0.03
1866	0.05	0.03
1867	0.05	0.03
1868	0.05	0.03
1869	0.05	0.03
1870	0.05	0.03
1871	0.05	0.03
1872	0.05	0.03
1873	0.05	0.03
1874	0.05	0.03
1875	0.05	0.03
1876	0.05	0.03
1877	0.10	0.05
1878	0.05	0.03
1879	0.05	0.03

HALF CENTS.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1793, liberty cap	5.00	2.50
1794, " "	2.50	1.50
1795, " lettered edge	3.00	1.50
1795, " thin die	2.00	1.00
1796, " cap	40.00	20.00
1797, " "	2.00	1.00
1797, " lettered edge	5.00	3.00
1800, fillet head	1.00	0.50
1802	5.00	3.00
1803	0.50	0.25
1804	0.25	0.10
1805	0.50	0.25
1806	0.50	0.25
1807	0.50	0.25
1808	0.50	0.25
1809, head to left.....	0.25	0.15
1810	2.50	1.00
1811	3.00	1.50
1825	0.40	0.20
1826	0.25	0.15
1828, 12 stars	0.40	0.20
1828, 13 "	0.20	0.10
1829	0.30	0.20
1831, proof	12.00	-
1832	0.20	0.15
1833	0.20	0.10
1834	0.20	0.10
1835	0.20	0.10
1838, (proof)	12.00	-
1840, "	8.00	-
1841, "	8.00	-
1842, "	15.00	-
1843, "	10.00	-
1844, "	10.00	-
1845, "	10.00	-
1846, "	10.00	-
1847, "	10.00	-
1848, "	8.00	-
1849, "	8.00	-
1849, large date	0.40	0.25
1850	0.30	0.20
1851	0.25	0.10
1852, (proof)	10.00	-
1853	0.15	0.10
1854	0.25	0.15
1855	0.25	0.15
1856	0.20	0.15
1857	0.30	0.25

GOLD DOUBLE EAGLES.

1350, head to left.....	25.00	23.00
1851	25.00	23.00
1852	25.00	23.00
1853	30.00	25.00
1854	23.00	22.50
1855-79 consecutive	22.00	21.75

GOLD EAGLES.

1795, head to left.....	15.00	13.00
1796, 16 stars	20.00	15.00
1797, " spread eagle,	15.00	13.00
1798, 13 stars, "	16.00	14.00
1799, " spread "	14.00	12.00
1800	14.00	13.00
1801	14.00	13.00
1803	15.00	13.00
1804	15.00	13.00
1838, head to left.....	15.00	13.00

GOLD EAGLES—Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1839	\$15.00	\$12.00
1840	15.00	12.00
1841	13.00	12.00
1842	13.00	12.00
1843-54, consecutive ...	12.00	11.00
1855-68, "	11.00	10.50

GOLD HALF EAGLES.

1795, head to right.....	10.00	8.00
1796, 16 stars	15.00	10.00
1797, " spread eagle,	12.00	10.00
1798, 13 stars, "	8.00	7.00
1799, " "	10.00	8.00
1800	10.00	8.00
1801	30.00	20.00
1802	10.00	8.00
1803	8.00	7.00
1804	8.00	7.00
1805	8.00	7.00
1806	8.00	7.00
1807	8.00	7.00
1808, head to left.....	8.00	7.00
1809	8.00	7.00
1810	8.00	7.00
1811	8.00	7.00
1812	8.00	7.00
1813	8.00	7.00
1814	8.00	7.00
1815	100.00	50.00
1818	8.00	7.00
1819	8.00	7.00
1820	8.00	7.00
1821	8.00	7.00
1822	8.00	7.00
1823-54, consecutive ...	6.00	5.75
1855-79, "	5.75	5.50

GOLD THREE DOLLARS.

1854, head to left	4.00	3.75
1855	3.75	3.50
1856	4.00	3.75
1857-79, consecutive ...	3.50	3.40

GOLD QUARTER EAGLES.

1796, without stars.....	8.00	6.00
1796, 16 stars	10.00	6.00
1797, 16 "	7.00	5.00
1798, 13 "	5.00	4.00
1802	6.00	5.00
1804	5.00	4.00
1805	5.00	4.00
1806	5.00	4.00
1807	5.00	4.00
1808, head to left.....	5.00	4.00
1821	5.00	4.00
1824	5.00	4.00
1825	5.00	4.00
1826	8.00	6.00
1827-49, consecutive ...	4.00	3.50
1850	3.25	3.00
1851	3.25	3.00
1852	3.25	3.00
1853-79, consecutive ...	3.00	2.80

GOLD DOLLARS.

1848, head to left	1.50	1.30
1850	1.50	1.30
1851	1.40	1.25
1852	1.40	1.25
1853-79, consecutive ...	1.40	1.25

WASHINGTON PIECES.

	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Good.</i>
1776, button, G. W., 13 rings ...	2.00	
1779, urn, " Hells in glory," gold,	15.00	
Head of Washington each		
side	0.50	
Success to the U. S. brass..	2.00	
1873, Liberty seated, "United		
States"	0.60	
1783, head larger, Liberty seated,		
"United States"	1.00	
1783, head larger "Unity States"	0.50	
1785, " "Confederatio"	50.00	

WASHINGTON PIECES— Continued.

	<i>Fine.</i>
1791, cent, large eagle and scroll,	\$6.00
1791, " small eagle, 8 stars... ..	8.00
1791, " " " 6 "	15.00
1792, " " " 12 "	20.00
1792, " " " 15 "	20.00
1792, half dollar, small eagle, 15	
stars, silver.....	50.00
1792, half dollar, large eagle, no	
stars, silver	50.00
1792, cent, head of Washington	
to right.....	30.00
1791, halfpenny, ship	5.00
1793, " "	2.50
" harp, North Wales,	3.00
1791, " ship, Liverpool... ..	30.00
1793, " "	2.50
1795, eagle, liberty and security,	5.00
No date, " " "	2.50
1795, eagle, smaller size, liberty	
and security	3.00
1795, London grate cent	2.00
1732, Wyon medal.....	2.00
1732, Manley medal, ugly head.. ..	2.00
1796, Season " silver 3 var.,	60.00
1796, same in copper, 3 varieties,	20.00
1796, Gen. of the Am. armies, etc.,	3.00
1808, Benevolent Society, silver,	5.00
Indian, Eccleston medal,	5.00

EARLY PATTERN PIECES.

1792, Disme, eagle flying, silver,	50.00
1792, half " " "	6.00
1792, cent. Lib. par. of Science,	50.00
1792, " smaller, " "	30.00
1792, " eagle on globe.....	5.00
1792, " no legend, eagle on	
globe	1.00
1854, cent, no stars	1.00
1855, " flying eagle, copper.. ..	1.00
1855, " " " brass.....	1.00
1850, ring cent one-tenth silver.. ..	1.00
1850, three-cent, liberty cap.....	1.00
1856, cent, eagle, copper.....	2.00
1858, " 8 varieties of patterns,	1.00

MEDALS AND TOKENS.

Columbia tokens, several	
types	0.25
South Carolina, brass.....	0.50
1760, Voce populi, half penny... ..	0.50
1760, " " farthing	1.50
1722, Wood halfpenny.....	0.30
1723, " "	0.10
1723, " farthing.....	0.75
1740, Danish West Indian piece,	0.25
Mark Newby, or St. Patrick	
farthing	1.00
1779, Rhode Island medal, brass,	2.00
1781, North American token....	0.25
1783, Libertas Americana.....	0.25
1787, Auctori Plebis.....	3.00
1789, Mott's Jewellers token....	0.30
1794, Talbot Allum & Lee cent.. ..	0.75
1795, " " "	1.50
Ships Col. and Commerce	
American flag	0.10
1839, cent, Feuchtwanger, eagle,	0.10
1837, three-cent, " "	8.00
1837, " " State arms,	1.50
1864, " " eagle,	1.50
1837, Hard times token ...	0.05 to 0.25
1861-64, War tokens.....	0.01 to 0.05

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\$50 1851, Octagon	65.00
\$20 (Territorial) varieties	30.00
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" " circular " " ..	0.55
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" " octagon " " ..	0.35
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